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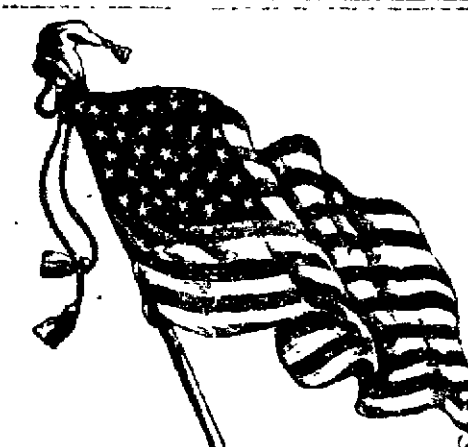
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**B R U S H E S,**

All sizes, received today by Merchants' Dispatch at  
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Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next session of the Legislature.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HON. E. B. RICHES,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 13, 1861.

## Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republican electors of the 5th Assembly District, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention, by their delegates, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the court room, to elect two delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at the city of Madison on the 24th day of September, 1861. The several wards in the city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, under the apportionment of the city committee, to wit:

1st Ward, 6 34th Ward, 4  
2d " 6 35th " 4  
3d " 6 36th " 4

We recommend the several ward committees to call the ward conventions, to elect such delegates, on the 17th day of September, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the places where the last elections were held, in the separate wards.

J. F. LUDWIG,  
City Committee.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, (to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harney, Milton and Union) are requested to send their usual number of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Thielbach, in Milton, on the 23d day of September inst., at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capital, in Madison, on the 24th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee.  
Dated September 12th, 1861.

## The Onset.

A week ago a general engagement between the opposing armies near the Potomac seemed imminent, and every despatch from Washington was watched for with feverish anxiety and in the momentary expectation of the announcement that the bloody conflict had commenced. But at this time the occurrence of a battle seems less probable than at any time since the Bull Run tragedy. Beauregard and Davis undoubtedly still have too good facilities for understanding the strength and position of our forces to risk the terrible and unparalleled slaughter that must inevitably ensue. To appease the demands of their army and keep their men from disaffection and desertion they have kept before them the promise of an onward movement, and after making this promise for a long time indefinite, they were at last forced by the pressure to fix yesterday as the day on which the attack was to commence. Yesterday has passed like its unnumbered predecessors and quiet is still announced, unbroken only by the usual skirmishing incident to the rebel mode of fighting. And if reports are now reliable, instead of contemplating any attack upon our forces, they are too fearful of one from us. About such an event as that, it is useless to speculate. We cannot and ought not to know when it will take place. But this we firmly believe, that whenever a general attack is finally decided on by our commanding general, it will be when he is fully assured that success is beyond a contingency. He will have no more retreats, no more defeats. The word fail is not in his dictionary, and he heroically announced long since that he would not leave the field alive.

With such determination; with the rigid discipline he has established in the army; with the confidence he has inspired among the soldiers; with the immense amount of arms and munitions he has at his command; and with the overwhelming numbers of his army, we look upon his success as a forgone conclusion, and if the enemy dare stand before him such an onset, if their forces are not gradually withdrawn before it can be made, secession will receive its death blow, and the rebellion will be virtually crushed out.

S. S. Wilkinson of Sauk City has been nominated for the state senate by the republicans of Sauk county, and S. J. Seymour for the assembly.

EXLINTING IN NEW YORK STATE.—The work of enlistment in the state of New York has gone on quite briskly for a number of days past, and the various regiments are filling up very fast. There is now an infantry regiment in Buffalo, one at Oswego, one at Chautauque county, one at Kingston, one at Auburn, one at Rochester, one at Saratoga, one at Syracuse, one at Genesee, one at Cortland, besides those at Albany and two at Elmira, besides those forming in the neighborhood of New York city. There are more than twenty regiments now forming the state, which have an aggregate of nine thousand men mustered.

Thurlow Weed arrived at Washington on Tuesday. During the night Mr. Weed was robbed of his pocket-book, containing about \$80 in money, some checks, drafts, and other papers of no interest to anybody except himself and friends.

This notorious individual, who but recently was making loud professions of loyalty to the Union, seems to have gone over to the rebels, where he belongs. He affords another instance among the many of the sincerity of those who delight to parade their attachment to the constitution, yet sympathize with and defend those who are intent on destroying that instrument. The pretensions of these men, to be sure are transparent enough, yet many are deceived by them, and are led to place reliance upon them. It is but a short time since Breckinridge had the brazen hardihood to undertake to deliver a speech in Baltimore, though what little he said in spite of the tumult about him was reeking with sedition and treason, he found many to uphold him, and to denounce the action of the citizens of Baltimore as a wanton violation of the freedom of speech. To be sure he was permitted to make similar speeches in the United States senate. Did he not protest in these speeches that he was attached to the Union; that he was opposed to disunion; and though he denounced the government and bitterly deprecated the use of force against those who were marching upon the national capital with the fixed purpose of taking violent possession of it, Mr. Breckinridge must not be deprived of the freedom of speech! We must protect him in that even at the peril of the government, because he yet professed allegiance to that government! We do not believe in such toleration as that. It is dangerous in such times as these, and we believe instead of being where he is, he ought to be looking out upon the scenery around Fort Lafayette.

Less than a year ago Breckinridge was candidate for the presidency. What a precious president he would have made; so attached as he is to a republican form of government; so sacred does he hold the constitution. How faithfully would he have protected the rights of a people he may one of these days be in arms against. How religiously would he have administered a government he is now conniving to subvert. But he is gone. He has turned his hand against us. He is a striking example of those who are determined to rule or ruin. Good bye, John.

## A New Question.

It appears that the modification of Fremont's proclamation was too late to save many of the rebels of Missouri from losing their slaves. The suggestion of the German republicans of St. Louis that those slaves are all free, at this time by the operation of the proclamation, is a good one and full of meaning. It will be found upon examination of the terms of that document that it says: "the slaves of all persons in the state of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, are hereby declared free men." This was the supreme law in Missouri between the 31st of August and the 11th of September, and of course it follows that at any time thereafter, if it is proven that a rebel slaveholder was thus in arms against the country, between those two periods of time, his slaves were made free by his own rebellious act. The modification of the President could not act retrospectively and make slaves of those once made free men—once free, always free. Their emancipation does not depend upon any formal deed—the only question to be determined relates to the act of rebellion committed by the master. The interpretation is important, and makes it quite certain we think, that a large number of slaves will be declared free in Missouri. We rejoice that the terms of the proclamation are such that no power, not even that of the executive in a mistaken view of his duty, can prevent the restoration to freedom of so many human beings, held in bondage by those who are doing all they can to destroy the government, by taking the lives of our patriotic volunteers. Let us rejoice at that good accomplished in eleven days by that glorious proclamation.

PROVOKED.—Irving W. Potter, son of Gen. James Potter of this city, and sergeant of the Oshkosh Rifles, 2d Wisconsin regiment, is to be commissioned as lieutenant in the 1st Indiana regular army. We learn that the result of his mission, so far, has been highly gratifying, the Indians on all hands manifesting a degree of loyalty honorable to themselves and satisfactory to the Government.—*State Record, Topeka Kansas.*

MILITARY MATTERS IN SHERBOGAN COUNTY.—A German volunteer company, enlisted at Sheboygan for Gen. Sigel's brigade in Missouri, is nearly full. It has Lieut. Ande, captain, Anton Block, 1st lieutenant, and August Kueper, 2d lieutenant.

Oran Rogers, who was a member of the assembly of 1860, is raising a company at Cascede, and had over sixty men at the last accounts.

The Journal says when these companies are full, Sheboygan will have furnished about 500 men for the war, which is her proportion at present.

Seven hundred and twenty-three letters addressed to persons in the seceded states, were received and detained in the New York post office last week. Of these no less than three hundred and sixty-two were received on Friday, and a large part of them were brought by the steamer Africa.

We learn that Judge Smith, of the Free Democrat, has presented Capt. Von Deutsch with a new uniform, and Lieut. Lehmann with a fine silver-plated revolver or seven shooter. In doing so, he said he was physically unable to go to the war himself, but would do all he could in assisting those who could go; and turning to the soldiers, said he would present the most meritorious and heroic one with a city lot when they returned.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

We clip the following specimen of southern rhetoric from the Groveland (Miss.) correspondence of the Memphis Appeal: Fremont's proclamation of martial law in Missouri, is the most diabolical edict ever sent forth by any government, not reeling into anarchy, that we have any account of in the whole side of history. Every person taken is to be court-martialed and shot. Every slave in Missouri, (for it amounts to this) is to be declared free. Every neutral is to be treated as a traitor. Of course this proclamation is authorized and prompted by the Lincoln government; and if hell does not break loose under the feet of every federal soldier and every federal official—aye, every persistent Union man—in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, it will be because either there is no such place as hell, or those states are unworthy to join our glorious confederacy.

I have no language force enough to express the indignation I feel when I reflect upon the fathomless diabolism of that proclamation. Why, sir, it smells of blood! blood! seas of blood, in every line; it reeks with carnage and slaughter, it blazes with fire and all the furies let loose, in every syllable. Through the swift coming weeks and months of the near future, it points to a scene of gathering horrors on this continent such as the world never saw before, if only the devils had the courage or the power to carry out the spirit of that proclamation.

But the hellish designs of our northern brethren (God forbid that our children should do this) they ever were our brethren! are unmasked. We know now upon what a Genghis Khan they are engaged to set out. We know now what rivers of southern gore, what midnight insurrections, what burning cities, what shrieks of anguish, they, in fancy, reveal in. We know what vast pyramids of human bones they are in imagination erecting all over our sunny southern plains! And every southern man, with even a piece of soul in him, must brace himself like steel for the rush of scythian hordes that Lincoln is preparing to hurl upon us. Ho! every southern man—ho! every man this side of the border—fling yourself from this day forward, heart and soul, into the conflict, each in his appropriate sphere!

If all their soldiers are like the sheep that run away from the imaginary "masked negroes" (real dust clouds) of Massachusetts, your task will be easy, your labors soon ended.

Let the brutal minions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter pen is ready, and Yankee blood shall flow free as festal wine!

A PATRIOTIC MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRAT.—Hon. B. F. Hallet, a prominent man among the Massachusetts Democrats, has written a letter to a friend who is a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Worcester to-day. He says that he himself shall not be present, and thinks it best for the Convention to make no party nominations. It is not necessary that the party should be disbanded, only that its action as a party should be suspended until the war question, the only practical one at present, is settled. Until the southern rebels are subdued, Mr. Hallet says, he belongs to no party except his country. He longs to see the flag of the Union in other hands, and it is now the duty of Democrats to follow that flag on to victory. The grand tradition of the Democratic party, he believed was to follow that flag wherever it waves in support of the Union.

He then proceeded to show that the Democrats of Massachusetts, being in a minority, can hope for nothing good at this time, and that by doing so they will nullify their late patriotic action in recognizing the war as a necessity on the part of the Government. He continues:

We are not responsible for the policy of the Government in taking the position of maintaining the Union by war; but having come up to that war as it was, begun by the fire on Fort Sumpter, and filled the ranks of our patriotic soldiers and officers, we owe it to our country to make it as short and effective as possible, by giving to it all the moral, as we have all the physical aid in our power.

The following eloquent sentences conclude the letter:

Let Massachusetts be a unit, in support of the Union, and let there be no division as to men in this election. I have no desire to influence the fixed convictions of my political friends, if, in their judgement, a party nomination is necessary; but after having been a strict party-man all my life long, and never failed to devote the whole ticket of my party in any election, I can see in this the greatest of all perils of my country, a duty so much greater than a party, that it is easy to forget I ever belonged to any party. And in that light it does appear very clear to my best perceptions, that while a present nomination for State officers could only result in exhibiting the seeming weakness of democracy, by the few voters it could rally in favor of, without a single distinct party cry—it would give a high tone of patriotism, and an honorable position to the whole party, but above all a great moral aid to the country, if the Worcester Convention, in their sound discretion, should go no farther than to continue its state committee for organization when necessary, plant itself firmly and rightly in support of the "war" for Union under the constitution, and make no nominations.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.—Advices from Northwestern Missouri represent that the rebels in that section are exceedingly numerous, are armed and organized, and severely harassing Union men in Gentry and the adjoining counties. Col. Craynor, at the head of some fifteen hundred Home Guards, is entrenched near the line of Iowa and North counties, a few miles from the Iowa border. Lieut. Col. Edwards is in command of six hundred Iowa troops at Alleweave, Missouri. The camps were twelve miles apart, and the two bodies were about marching upon the secessionists in force at Albany and Gentryville. Union men and their families were fleeing in great numbers across the line into Iowa. Three hundred families were encamped together in Ringgold county. Continuous trains of the teams of migratory citizens were incessantly passing over the roads northward.

It is hoped that the Union troops, in that distracted quarter, will be able both to maintain their position and crush out the enemy. There ought, however, to remain no doubt upon this point. A ample proportion should at once be afforded to the Union population thus compelled to abandon their homesteads and occupations, at a season of the year when they ought to be engaged in preparations for the winter. The more frequent these panics, and the longer protracted, the more difficult will it be found to re-establish the supremacy of law in the disorganized districts. The traitors will be doubly strengthened by the withdrawal of good citizens, and the privileges of appropriating their wealth to purposes of warfare, justice cries aloud for, and policy demands, the prompt suppression of the disorders in the northwest.—*St. Louis Democrat, 19th.*

THE CAMPAIGN DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: The navy department is educating sailors to man the guns of the Fremont flotilla. It has already prepared a number of officers, and heartily second all his preparations for the campaign down the Mississippi.

It is feared that the reinforcements sent from here have not yet reached Lexington; as heavy batteries are planted at Glasgow by the rebels, and our troops will have to disembark below the town and attack them in the rear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The Germans of St. Louis sustain Gen. Fremont. Their brethren in Illinois and Indiana also sustain him, with the intelligent of the American republicans. They say that there is an incompatibility as between fire and water, between war and the civil law, and that it is wiser to protect those against war than to wage it. They regard the president's modification of the general's proclamation of freedom to the slaves, but congratulate the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, that the bondmen of all Missourians, in arms against the Union,

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The picket guard of the rebel forces near Chain Bridge has been strengthened by additional force.

A detachment of federal troops confiscated forty cattle belonging to rebels near Lowersville, Va.

The proprietors of the National Hotel, of this city, have been arrested for selling liquor to a colonel in the army.

The arrest of the secessionists of Maryland was continued yesterday.

The speaker of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland was taken into custody.

Work has been recommenced here on the treasury building and on the dome of the capitol.

Mr. Kennedy, who has recently visited Virginia, expresses his opinion that the enemy's force in front of Washington does not exceed 100,000 men.

It is understood that Gen. Fremont will not be removed from his command, but possibly his movements may be so far impeded that he will feel compelled to resign.

OUTER STATION, Sept. 18. The pony express with San Francisco dates to the 7th inst., passed here at five o'clock P. M.

Returms from the state election are incomplete. Whole vote of the state will be about 120,000. As far as heard from, Stanford, rep., has 43,000, Covess, Union dem., 20,500, and McConnell, Breckinridge dem., 11,400.

The U. S. marshal at San Francisco has seized the ship Henry Brigham, valued at \$30,000. The ship Benefactor was also seized with a valuable cargo.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20. The Cumberland papers say that Capt. Kidd's company of cavalry from New York, and company A of infantry from Fort Pendleton, made a descent upon a rebel command, near Petersburg, Hardy county, Md., on the 18th. One of them, a 12-pounder scattered the rebels like chaff. Several killed and wounded and a number taken prisoners. The camp and all its equipage was taken and destroyed, also a large quantity of corn, guns, uniforms, etc. Col. Siegler attacked 2,600 rebels while drilling near Bartonsville. The rebels fled at the first fire. Their leader and two others were taken prisoners, and several were killed and wounded.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20. A grand Union meeting was held here this evening. Daniel S. Dickinson and others spoke. Large delegations from the surrounding towns were present. Resolutions were adopted deprecating any party movements as unpatriotic and prejudicial to the public interest, and proposed an inauguration of a people's Union movement throughout the state.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The President's modification of Fremont's proclamation raises the question of the disposition of 2000 slaves at Ft. Monroe. Gen. Wool sends here for a solution of the difficulty. The most of these now at Fort Monroe are to be sent here and put to work.

There is good ground for believing that England will recognize the southern confederacy should it gain a second victory like the Bull Run.

The President's proclamation of non-intervention is interpreted by the postmaster general so as to admit letters from prisoners.

A German major of engineers, one of Garibaldi's staff, has offered his services to-day.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order prohibiting all persons not connected with the outpost and picket guards, except general officers, commanders of brigades and officers of their staff, from passing beyond the main guards on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Commanders must define the lines and instruct the guards accordingly.

The government has accepted the services of a company of loyal Americans from Sandwich Islands.

The guns at Fort Taylor, two miles from Alexandria, were fired yesterday and were found to command the rebel works at Munson's Hill.

Thirteen more contrabands escaped from Mathias Point. They confirm the report that there are no guns mounted there.

Prince De Joinville was informally presented to the president to-day.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19th. Fifteen hundred men under Col. Smith overtook three thousand secessionists as they were crossing the river at Blue Mill's Landing, on the 17th inst., and completely routed them, killing from 150 to 200, and took twelve prisoners. The federal loss is fifty killed and twenty-five wounded.

Advices by private letter from Lexington to-day say that Price attacked the federals at ten o'clock yesterday morning, with a force estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. The federals fought them two hours, when the secessionists drove them back to their entrenchments, carrying everything before them. The Irish Brigade then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere.

Price was to attack them again this morning with 17 pieces of artillery. No statement of the loss on either side is given.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 20. Telegraphic connection is once more established. The line is working to Kansas City and to all points in Kansas and Nebraska. The Pacific line is being pushed rapidly towards completion. When a gap of twenty miles is closed, which will be done within a week, we shall be able to work to within 250 miles of Great Salt Lake City. That portion of the line west of Salt Lake is progressing rapidly. From present appearances the line will be finished to San Francisco by the 20th of November.

The Jefferson City special to the St. Louis Democrat says Jeff. C. Davis, commanding here, has received his appointment as brigadier general to-day.

Gen. Lee is reported to have formed a junction with the Lehigh, with 4,000 men. Reinforcements from St. Joe. are also reported to have reached that place, and Lexington is now considered safe.

Prices will undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off.

It is feared that the reinforcements sent from here have not yet reached Lexington; as heavy batteries are planted at Glasgow by the rebels, and our troops will have to disembark below the town and attack them in the rear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The Germans of St. Louis sustain Gen. Fremont. Their brethren in Illinois and Indiana also sustain him, with the intelligent of the American republicans. They say that there is an incompatibility as between fire and water, between war and the civil law, and that it is wiser to protect those against war than to wage it. They regard the president's modification of the general's proclamation of freedom to the slaves, but congratulate the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, that the bondmen of all Missourians, in arms against the Union,

between the dates of Gen. Fremont's proclamation and the president's countermanding of it, are free beyond the power of any law of politicians on this continent to reduce them again to slavery.

OUTER STATION, Sept. 20. The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 11th inst., passed here last night.

The Onzaba, for Panama, took \$190,000 in treasure.

The election returns are still incomplete by 130,000 to 150,000 votes. Thus far Stanford, republican, has 52,000 votes, and the other candidates about 27,000 each, with even chances as to which will prove the strongest in the end. The assembly will be strongly republican and that party also has a large plurality in the senate.

Hon. H. K. Dimmick, U. S. district attorney, died at Los Angeles of disease of the heart.

Edmund Randolph, the distinguished lawyer, died at San Francisco on the 7th. JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.

At the headquarters of Mulligan's forces at Lexington, there are supposed to be 3,500 men, consisting of an Irish brigade, Col. Mulligan's, 900; Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, 600; Kansas regiment, number unknown; 600 Home Guards mounted and 500 Home Guards infantry, three 6-pounders, 1 howitzer, and 2 mortars.

The federal scouts just in, report firing at Lexington still going on Wednesday evening. The rebels are said to have no shells, scutrapan and cannon, nothing but round shot and slugs.

Three thousand government horses and mules are within Mulligan's entrenchments, requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21. It is rumored that Buckner has advanced on Elizabethtown, but cannot be confirmed. The federal troops are preparing for any emergency.

The following proclamation is just received: "TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY:—The legislature of Kentucky have been faithful to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant state a fortress in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States must surely propose to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the southern states.

We will not all measure of covet and open violation of your neutrality, with large armaments of federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States, not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that troops of the confederacy, on invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your state.

This commander announces his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the federal forces, whenever the legislature of Kentucky shall have undertaken to force against both belligerents, strict neutrality, which they have so often decreed.

I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians; we do not come to molest any person, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that recognition of civil rights of citizens, is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack and every prison in the land into a bastille, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

The confederate states occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position, and I renew the pledges of commanders of other columns of the confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements, and further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as aid to the government of Kentucky in carrying out strict neutrality desired by the people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

[Signed] S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Bowling Green, Sept. 18, 1861.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21. In order to correct confusion and many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and opposing forces—Col. Mulligan and Gen. Price—it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation: The general direction of the Missouri at Lexington is from west to east, the city lying on the south bank. An early settlement, now called Old Town, is situated back of a hill and has been superseded by New Lexington, further up the river where a steamboat landing is, and which is the main city. Mulligan's fortifications on a ridge running at right angles with the river, and between the two towns. They surround the masonic college buildings, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which have been used as quarters for troops. The line of fortifications runs down to the river bluff, between which and the water's edge is a wide, sloping beach. This is the point where the conflict took place for the possession of the ferry boats. The main body of Price's army is located at Old Town, but the fortifications have been assailed from all sides except the river. On Thursday of last week an attack was made from Old Town by—

(Here the line between Milwaukee and Chicago gently "busted".)—OPR.

TRASBURG NOTES ON A SPEECH BARRE.—It is understood to be the firm determination of the secretary of the treasury to keep a sufficient deposit of specie at the several points at which the demand notes are payable, to make it, what it purports to be, a currency payable on demand in specie.

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.—The Boston Traveler says that "receipts of Massachusetts railroads are swelling up again, as business increases. The greatest loss this year to the railroads has been the almost entire cessation of local freight traffic. The through freight traffic has been pretty fair all along."

"DINKA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN?"—The 11th Illinois and the 11th Indiana regiments are each commanded by a Wallace. Col. McArthur, also a true Scotchman, commands the 12th Illinois regiment.—*Chicago Journal.*

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.—A son was born to the 37th regiment, in camp, the other day, and they named him "Camp Lincoln," with great ceremony. Father Tinsot, chaplain, performed the ceremony, while Lieut. Col. Burke and Capt. Caynough stood god-fathers, and the surgeon, Dr. O'Meargher, sponsor. The natural father was somewhere in the crowd.

DEVALUATION.—The treasurer of Morgan county, Ohio, is found to be a defaulter to the tune of nearly eight thousand dollars. He has been bound over in the sum of \$1,000.

The first snow of the season fell at Terry, all Mines, Colorado Territory, on the 27th of August. The Record says the rainy season is nearly over.

A LARGE SLAVEHOLDER'S OPINION OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.—The following private letter, which we are permitted to copy, is from the pen of a citizen of Marion county, Missouri, who owns thirty-five negroes, and is one of the most popular men in his section of the state.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

HANNIBAL, Sept. 14, 1861. DEAR SIR:—Tell me what is going on at St. Louis, Jefferson City, Cairo and the south-west, and what is the prospect of peace in our state. You have a position in the city that gives you vastly superior advantages over me for acquiring information, and if you have any consistently loyal and patriotic sentiments, I would be glad to hear of them. My Union sentiments, if possible, increase with every day of my life, and my conviction grows stronger every day that in the preservation of the Union consists the only safety of the American people.

Let this object be first secured, and then let the people go about political reforms in a way amply provided for in the constitution. But till the rebellion is arrested, and the Union is restored, let no man who would work for the result, withhold his support from the constitutional government, and thereby to that extent weaken the strength of the present incumbent in office. I know no party lines till the Union is restored and the government is re-instated in its jurisdiction, authority and power over the seceded states.

The result of the confiscation act shall be freedom to some of the slaves, the government nor the President cannot thereby be blamed, for they have not forced the war. I see no principle in justice or law why negroes should be exempted from confiscation any more than any other species of property, and if they are justly and legally forfeited by the owner to the government, they thereby become the property of the government and subject to their disposition, and I know of no right that the rebels who have forfeited them by their own acts, have to dictate to the authorities in power, the manner in which they should be disposed of, whether to be sold again to loyal citizens or set free. I confess I have no complaint to make of Mr. Fremont for his late proclamation. It would have been sufficient, perhaps, if he had left off with the word "confiscation"; but he did not, and I am rather inclined to the view that the proclamation has had a better effect, as it has made the people to thinking more about results.

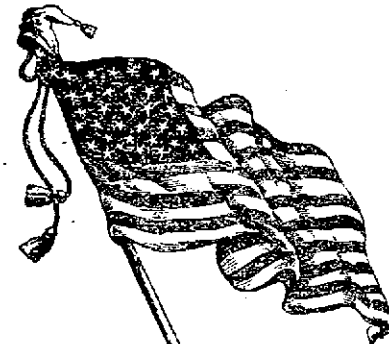
Now, if Kentucky will stand by her present legislature, I think that state will be a glorious adjunct to the Union cause, and will tend much to weaken the hopes of the rebels. Yours, etc.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The Chicago Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and holidays, at the office of the publisher, 107 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. It is published by J. W. Wells, proprietor.

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Forever float that standard free!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates for state officers. Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

Committee Recommended.

The committee recommended that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and those delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

IOHANNES RUDOLPH.

Chairman State Republican Central Com. Madison, August 12, 1861.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republican electors of the 5th Assembly District, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention, by their delegates, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the court room, to elect two delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at the city of Madison on the 24th day of September, 1861. The several wards in the city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, under the apportionment of the city committee, to wit:

1st Ward,	2	2d Ward,	4
3d Ward,	6	4th Ward,	8
5th Ward,	8	6th Ward,	10
7th Ward,	12	8th Ward,	14
9th Ward,	16	10th Ward,	18
11th Ward,	20	12th Ward,	22
13th Ward,	24	14th Ward,	26
15th Ward,	28	16th Ward,	30
17th Ward,	32	18th Ward,	34
19th Ward,	36	20th Ward,	38
21st Ward,	40	22nd Ward,	42
23rd Ward,	44	24th Ward,	46
25th Ward,	48	26th Ward,	50
27th Ward,	52	28th Ward,	54
29th Ward,	56	30th Ward,	58
31st Ward,	60	32nd Ward,	62
33rd Ward,	64	34th Ward,	66
35th Ward,	68	36th Ward,	70
37th Ward,	72	38th Ward,	74
39th Ward,	76	40th Ward,	78
41st Ward,	80	42nd Ward,	82
43rd Ward,	84	44th Ward,	86
45th Ward,	88	46th Ward,	90
47th Ward,	92	48th Ward,	94
49th Ward,	96	50th Ward,	98
51st Ward,	100	52nd Ward,	102
53rd Ward,	104	54th Ward,	106
55th Ward,	108	56th Ward,	110
57th Ward,	112	58th Ward,	114
59th Ward,	116	60th Ward,	118
61st Ward,	120	62nd Ward,	122
63rd Ward,	124	64th Ward,	126
65th Ward,	128	66th Ward,	130
67th Ward,	132	68th Ward,	134
69th Ward,	136	70th Ward,	138
71st Ward,	140	72nd Ward,	142
73rd Ward,	144	74th Ward,	146
75th Ward,	148	76th Ward,	150
77th Ward,	152	78th Ward,	154
79th Ward,	156	80th Ward,	158
81st Ward,	160	82nd Ward,	162
83rd Ward,	164	84th Ward,	166
85th Ward,	168	86th Ward,	170
87th Ward,	172	88th Ward,	174
89th Ward,	176	90th Ward,	178
91st Ward,	180	92nd Ward,	182
93rd Ward,	184	94th Ward,	186
95th Ward,	188	96th Ward,	190
97th Ward,	192	98th Ward,	194
99th Ward,	196	100th Ward,	198

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, (to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Milton and Lima), are requested to send their harmonious number of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Goodrich, in Milton, on the 23d day of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending one delegate to represent the district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capitol, in Madison, on the 24th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee.  
Dated September 12th, 1861.

The Onset.

A week ago a general engagement between the opposing armies near the Potomac seemed imminent, and every despatch from Washington was watched for with feverish anxiety and in the momentary expectation of the announcement that the bloody conflict had commenced. But at this time the occurrence of a battle seems less probable than at any time since the Bull Run tragedy. Beauregard and Davis undoubtedly still have too good facilities for understanding the strength and position of our forces to risk the terrible and unparalleled slaughter that must inevitably ensue. To appease the demands of their army and keep their men from disaffection and desertion they have kept before them the promise of an onward movement, and after making this promise for a long time indefinite, they were at last forced by the pressure to fix yesterday as the day on which the attack was to commence. Yesterday has passed like its unnumbered predecessors and quiet is still announced, unbroken only by the usual skirmishing incident to the rebel mode of fighting. And if reports are now reliable, instead of contemplating any attack upon our forces, they are too fearful of one from us. About such an event as that, it is useless to speculate. We cannot and ought not to know when it will take place. But this we firmly believe, that whenever a general attack is finally decided on by our commanding general, it will be when he is fully assured that success is beyond a contingency. He will have no more retreats, no more defeats. The word fail is not in his dictionary, and he heroically announced long since that he would not leave the field alive.

With such determination; with the rigid discipline he has established in the army; with the confidence he has inspired among the soldiers; with the immense amount of arms and munitions he has at his command, and with the overwhelming numbers of his army, we look upon his success as a forgone conclusion, and if the enemy dare stand before him such an onset, if their forces are not gradually withdrawn before it can be made, secession will receive its death blow, and the rebellion will be virtually crushed out.

S. S. Wilkinson of Sauk City has been nominated for the state senate by the republicans of Sauk county, and S. J. Seymour for the assembly.

EXISTING IN NEW YORK STATE.—The work of enlistment in the state of New York has gone on quite briskly for a number of days past, and the various regiments are filling up very fast. There is now an infantry regiment in Buffalo, one at Ogdensburg, one at Oswego, one at Westfield, Chautauque county, one at Kingston, one at Auburn, one at Rochester, one at Saratoga, one at Syracuse, one at Genesee, one at Cortland village, three at Albany and two at Elmira, besides those forming in the neighborhood of New York city. There are more than twenty regiments now forming the state, which have an aggregate of nine thousand men mustered.

Thurloe Weed arrived at Washington on Tuesday. During the night Mr. Weed was robbed of his pocket-book, containing about \$30 in money, some checks, drafts, and other papers of no interest to anybody except himself and friends.

John C. Breckinridge.

This notorious individual, who but recently was making loud professions of loyalty to the Union, seems to have gone over to the rebels, where he belongs. He affords another instance among the many of the sincerity of those who delight to parade their attachment to the constitution, yet sympathize with and defend those who are intent on destroying that instrument. The pretensions of these men, to be sure are transparent enough, yet many are deceived by them, and are led to place reliance upon them. It is but a short time since Breckinridge had the brazen hardihood to undertake to deliver a speech in Baltimore, though what little he said in spite of the tumult about him was reeking with sedition and treason, he found many to uphold him, and to denounce the action of the citizens of Baltimore as a wanton violation of the freedom of speech. To be sure he was permitted to make similar speeches in the United States senate. Did he not protest in these speeches that he was attached to the Union; that he was opposed to disunion; and though he denounced the government and bitterly deprecated the use of force against those who were marching upon the national capital with the fixed purpose of taking violent possession of it, Mr. Breckinridge must not be deprived of the freedom of speech! We must protect him in that even at the peril of the government, because he yet professed allegiance to that government! We do not believe in such toleration as that. It is dangerous in such times as those, and we believe instead of being where he is, he ought to be locking out upon the scenery around Fort Lafayette.

Less than a year ago Breckinridge was candidate for the presidency. What a precious president he would have made; so attached as he is to a republican form of government; so sacred does he hold the constitution. How faithfully would he have protected the rights of a people he may one of these days be in arms against. How religiously would he have administered a government he is now conniving to subvert. But he is gone. He has turned his hand against us. He is a striking example of those who are determined to rule or ruin. Good bye, John.

A New Question.

It appears that the modification of Fremont's proclamation was too late to save many of the rebels of Missouri from losing their slaves. The suggestion of the German republicans of St. Louis that those slaves are all free, at this time by the operation of the proclamation, is a good one and full of meaning. It will be found upon examination of the terms of that document that it says: "The slaves of all persons in the state of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, are hereby declared free men." This was the supreme law in Missouri between the 31st of August and the 11th of September, and of course it follows that at any time thereafter, if it is proven that a rebel slaveholder was thus in arms against the country, his slaves were made free by his own rebellious act. The modification of the President could not act retrospectively and make slaves of those once made free men—once free, always free. Their emancipation does not depend upon any formal deed—the only question to be determined relates to the act of rebellion committed by the master. The interpretation is important, and makes it quite certain we think, that a large number of slaves will be declared free in Missouri. We rejoice that the terms of the proclamation are such that no power, not even that of the executive in a mistaken view of his duty, can prevent the restoration to freedom of so many human beings, held in bondage by those who are doing all they can to destroy the government, by taking the lives of our patriotic volunteers. Let us rejoice at the good accomplished in eleven days by that glorious proclamation.

PROMOTED.—Irving W. Potter, son of Gen. James Potter of this city, and sergeant of the Oshkosh Rifles, 2d Wisconsin regiment, is to be commissioned 1st lieutenant of the 15th infantry, regular army. Mr. Potter was in the thickest of the fight at Bull Run, and bore himself bravely through the conflict. During the confusion and excitement of the fight after the retreat, he was cool and self-possessed; and when one of the companions with whom he was retreating, suggested the prudence of quickening his step, he replied, "No! I walked on to the field of battle and I'll walk off from it," and he kept his word. He is a true soldier and will make a gallant officer.

Indian Commissioner W. P. Dole and party were in town on Thursday last. We understand that Mr. Dole visits Kansas for the purpose of investigating the disposition of the different Indian nations of the State, towards the Federal Government. We learn that the result of his mission, so far, has been highly gratifying. The Indians are manifesting a degree of loyalty, honorable to themselves and satisfactory to the Government.—State Record, Topeka Kansas.

MILITARY MATTERS IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.—A German volunteer company, enlisted at Sheboygan for Gen. Sigel's brigade in Missouri, is nearly full; Fred. Ande, captain, Anton Block, 1st lieutenant, and August Krueger, 2d lieutenant.

Oran Rogers, who was a member of the assembly of 1860, is raising a company at Cascade, and had over sixty men at the last accounts.

The Journal says that these companies are full, Sheboygan will have furnished about 500 men for the war, which is her proportion at present.

Seven hundred and twenty-three letters addressed to persons in the seceded states, were received and detained in the New York post office last week. Of these no less than three hundred and sixty-two were received on Friday, and a large part of them were brought by the steamer Africa.

Fremont's Proclamation in the South.

We clip the following specimen of southern rhetoric from the Groveland (Miss.) correspondence of the Memphis Appeal: Fremont's proclamation of martial law in Missouri, is the most diabolical edict ever sent forth by any government, not reeling into anarchy, that we have any account of in the whole life of history. Every person taken up to be executed, and every slave in Missouri, (for it amounts to this) is to be declared free. Every neutral is to be treated as a traitor. Of course this proclamation is authorized and prompted by the Lincoln government; and if hell does not break loose under the feet of every federal soldier and every federal adherent—aye, every persistent Union man—in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, it will be because either there is no such place as hell, or those states are unworthy to join our glorious confederacy.

I have no language fierce enough to express the indignation I feel when I reflect upon the faithless diabolism of that proclamation. Why, sirs, it smells of blood! blood! seas of blood, in every line; it reeks with carnage and slaughter, it blazes with fire and all the furies let loose, in every syllable. Through the swift coming weeks and months of the near future, it points to a scene of gathering horrors on this continent such as the world never saw before, if only the devils had the courage or the power to carry out the spirit of that proclamation.

But the hellish designs of our northern brethren (God forbid that our children should find out that they ever were our brethren) are unmasked. We know now upon what a Genghis Khan campaign they propose to set out. We know now what rivers of southern gore, what midnight surrections, what burning cities, what shrieks of anguish, they in fancy, reveal in.

We know what vast pyramids of human bones they are in imagination erecting all over our sunny southern plains! And every southern man, with even a piece of soul in him, must be aghast at the prospect of the millions of southern slaves that Lincoln is preparing to hurl upon us. Ho! every southern man—ho! every man this side of the border—fling yourself from this day forward, heart and soul, into the conflict, each in his appropriate sphere!

If all their soldiers are like the sheep that ran away from the imaginary "masked batteries" (real dust clouds) of Manassas, your task will be easy, your labors soon ended.

But the brutal minions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter pens are ready, and Yankee blood shall flow as free as feast wine!

J. P. P.

A PATRIOTIC MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRAT.

Hon. B. F. Hallet, a prominent man among the Massachusetts Democrats, has written a letter to a friend who is a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, at Worcester, to-day. He says that he himself shall not be present, and thinks it best for the Convention to make no party nominations. It is not necessary that the party should be disbanded, only that its action as a party should be suspended until the war question, the only practical one at present, is settled. Until the southern rebels are subdued, Mr. Hallet says that he belongs to no party except his country. The people have placed the flag of the Union in other hands, and it is now the duty of Democrats to follow that flag to victory.

The grand tradition of the Democracy, he believes is to follow that flag wherever it is waved in support of the Union.

He then proceeded to show that the Democrats of Massachusetts, being in a minority, can hope for nothing good at this time, and that by doing so they will nullify their late patriotic action in recognizing the war as a necessity on the part of the Government. He continues:

We are not responsible for the policy of the Government in taking the position of maintaining the Union by war, but having taken that position, we are bound to support it to the last. We are bound to support the general officers of our army, and the ranks of our army engaged in that war with Democratic soldiers and officers, we owe it to them, to our country, to make it as short and effective as possible, by giving to it all the moral, as we have all the physical aid in our power.

The following eloquent sentences conclude the letter:

Let Massachusetts be a unit, in support of the Union, and let there be no division as to men in this election.

I have no desire to influence the fixed opinions of my political friends, if, in their judgment, a party nomination is necessary; but after having been a strict party-man all my life long, and never failed to deposit the whole ticket of my party in any election, I can see in this the greatest of all perils of my country, a duty so much greater than a party, that it is easy to forget I ever belonged to any party. And in that light it does appear very clear to my best perceptions, that while a present nomination for State officers could only result in exhibiting the seeming weakness of the Democracy, the few votes cast in November, without a single distinct party cry—it would give a high tone of patriotism, and an honorable position to the whole party, but above all a great moral aid to the country, if the Worcester Convention, in their sound discretion, should go no farther than to continue its state committee for organization when necessary, plant itself firmly and rightly in support of the "war" for Union under the constitution, and make no nominations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The picket guard of the rebel forces near Chain Bridge has been strengthened by additional forces.

A detachment of federal troops confiscated forty cattle belonging to rebels near Lowville, Va.

The proprietors of the National Hotel, of this city, have been arrested for selling liquor to a colonel in the army.

The arrest of the secessionists of Maryland was continued yesterday.

The speaker of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland was taken into custody.

Work has been recommenced here on the treasury building and on the dome of the capitol.

Mr. Kennedy, who has recently visited Virginia, expresses his opinion that the enemy's force in front of Washington does not exceed 12,000 men.

It is understood that Gen. Fremont will not be removed from his command, but possibly his movements may be so far impeded that he will feel compelled to resign.

UTTER STATION, Sept. 16. The pony express with San Francisco dates to the 7th inst., passed here at five o'clock P. M.

Returns from the state election are incomplete. Whole vote of the state will be about 120,000. As far as heard from, Stanford, rep., has 43,000, Covess, Union dem., 29,500, and McConnell, Breckinridge dem., 11,400.

U. S. marshal at San Francisco has seized the ship Henry Brigham, valued at \$30,000. The ship Beuchet was also seized with a valuable cargo.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20. The Cumberland papers say that Capt. Kidd's company of cavalry from New York, and company A of infantry from Fort Pendleton, made a descent upon a rebel camp at Petersburg, Hardy county, Md., on the 18th. One shot from a 12-pounder scattered the rebels like chaff.

Several killed and wounded and a number taken prisoner. The camp and all its equipment was taken and destroyed, also a large quantity of corn, guns, uniforms, etc. Col. Siegler attacked 2,500 rebels while drilling near Barstowville. The rebels fled at the first fire. Their leader and two others were taken prisoners, and several were killed and wounded.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20. A grand Union meeting was held here this evening. Daniel S. Dickinson and others spoke. Large delegations from the surrounding towns were present.

Resolutions were adopted deprecating any party movements as unpatriotic and prejudicial to the public interest, and proposed an inauguration of a people's Union movement throughout the state.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The President's modification of Fremont's proclamation raises the question of the disposition of 2000 slaves at Fort Monroe. Gen. Wool sends here for a solution of the difficulty.

The most of those now at Fortress Monroe are to be sent here and put to work.

There is good reason for believing that England will recognize the southern confederacy should it gain a second victory like the Bull Run.

The President's proclamation of non-intervention is interpreted by the postmaster general so as to admit letters from prisoners.

A German major of engineers, one of Garibaldi's staff, has offered his services to-day.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order prohibiting all persons not connected with the army from entering the city, and general officers of commanders of brigades and officers of their staff, from passing beyond the main guards on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Commanders must define the lines and instruct the guards accordingly.

The government has accepted the services of a company of loyal Americans from Sandwich Islands.

The guns at Fort Taylor, two miles from Alexandria, were fired yesterday and were found to command the rebel works at Manassas.

Thirteen more contrabands escaped from Mathias Point. They confirm the report that there are no guns mounted there.

between the dates of Gen. Fremont's proclamation and the president's countermanding of it, are free beyond the power of any law of politicians on this continent to reduce them again to slavery.

UTTER STATION, Sept. 20. The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 11th inst., passed here last night.

The Onzaba, for Panama, took \$180,000 in treasure.

The election returns are still incomplete by 130,000 to 150,000 votes. Thus far Stanford, republican, has 52,000 votes, and the other two candidates about 27,000 each, with even chances as to which will prove the strongest in the end. The assembly will be strongly republican and that party also has a large plurality in the senate.

Hon. H. C. Dimmick, U. S. district attorney, died at Los Angeles of disease of the heart.

Edmund Randolph, the distinguished lawyer, died at San Francisco on the 7th.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20. At the headquarters of Mulligan's forces at Lexington, there are supposed to be 3,500 men, consisting of an Irish brigade, Col. Mulligan's, 900; Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, 600; Kansas regiment, number unknown; 500 Home Guards mounted and 500 Home Guards infantry, three 6-pounders, and 2 mortars.

The federal army just in, report firing at Lexington still going on Wednesday evening. The rebels are said to have no shells, schrapnel and cannon, nothing but round shot and slugs.

Three thousand government horses and mules are within Mulligan's entrenchments requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21. It is rumored that Buckner's army is on Elizabethtown, but cannot be confirmed. The federal troops are preparing for any emergency.

The following proclamation is just received: "TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.—The legislature of Kentucky have been faithful to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant state a fortress in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States most surely propose to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the southern states. It was not till measures of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States, not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defense of Tennessee, that troops of the confederacy, on invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a position in your state."

This commander announces his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the federal forces, whenever the legislature of Kentucky shall have undertaken to force against both belligerents, strict neutrality, which they have so often decreed. I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians; we do not come to molest any person, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of northern treachery, we do not come to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that recognition of civil rights of citizens, is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the president of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack and every prison in the land into a bastille, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

The confederate states occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position, and I renew the pledges of commanders of other columns from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements, and further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as aid to the government of Kentucky in carrying out strict neutrality desired by the people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Bowling Green, Sept. 18, 1861.

In order to correct confusion, and many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and opposing forces—Col. Mulligan and Gen. Price—it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation: The general direction of the Missouri at Lexington is from west to east, the city lying on the south bank. An early settlement, now called Old Town, is situated back of a hill and has been succeeded by New Lexington, further up the river.

The main body of Price's army is located at Old Town, but his fortifications have been scattered from all sides except the river. On Thursday of last week an attack was made from Old Town by—

(Here the line between Milwaukee and Chicago gently "busted.")—Orr.

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A LARGE SLAVEHOLDER'S OPINION OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.—The following private letter, which we are permitted to copy, is from the pen of a citizen of Marion county, Missouri, who owns thirty-five negroes, and is one of the most popular men in his section of the state.—St. Louis Democrat.

HANNIBAL, Sept. 14, 1861. DEAR SIR:—Tell me what is going on at St. Louis, Jefferson City, Cairo and the south-west, and what is the prospect of peace in our state. You have a position in the city that gives you vastly superior advantages over me for acquiring information, and if you have any you can communicate that you can consistently do, I would be glad to hear it. My Union sentiments, if possible, increase with every day of my life, and my conviction grows stronger every day that in the preservation of the Union consists the only safety of the American people.

Let this object be first secured, and the government upon a firm basis, and then let the people go about political reforms in a way amply provided for in the constitution. But till the rebellion is arrested, and the Union is restored, let no man who would work for the result, withhold his support from the existing government, and thereby to put to rest the contention of the present incumbent in office. I know no party lines till the Union is restored and the government is reinstated in its jurisdiction, authority and power over the seceded states.

If the result of the confiscation act shall be freedom to some of the slaves, the government nor the President cannot thereby be blamed, for they have not forced the war. I see no principle in justice or law why negroes should be excepted from confiscation any more than any other species of property, and if the act is not legally enforced by the owner to the government, they thereby become the property of the government and subject to their disposition, and I know of no right that the rebels who have forfeited them by their own acts, have to dictate to the authorities in power, the manner in which they should be disposed of, whether to be sold again to loyal citizens or set free. I confess I have no complaint to make of Mr. Fremont for his late proclamation. It would have been sufficient, perhaps, if he had left off with the word "confiscation"; but he did not, and I am rather inclined to the view that the proclamation has had a better effect, as it has set the people to thinking more about results.

Now, if Kentucky will stand by her present legislature, I think that state will be a glorious adjunct to the Union cause, and will tend much to weaken the hopes of the rebels. Yours, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale on Execution. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. James Coulton, plaintiff, vs. A. M. Pratt and Charles Brown, defendants.

BY virtue of an execution in the above entitled cause, I issued out of the circuit court in and for the county of Rock, Wisconsin, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendants above named, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, the higher and better, on

THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1861, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the post office, in the city of Janesville, in the said county of Rock, all the right, title and interest which the said A. M. Pratt had on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1859, or at any time thereafter, in and to the premises hereinafter described, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of section 25, north line of said section 25, and running thence east on north line of section 25, 1/2 mile and 50 links to the west boundary line of railroad, thence south 1/2 mile and 50 links to the east line of railroad, thence west and parallel with north line of section 25, to west line of section, thence north to the place of beginning, being the same parcel of land, occupied by A. M. Pratt as a residence, or so much and such part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the judgment in the above entitled cause, and the costs of this sale.—Dated August 28th, 1861.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Edwards P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Bellis), Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

WE are now receiving the Largest and Best selected stock of FRENCH BURN MILL STONES

and Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths

Ever brought to the western country. We are also prepared to furnish of our own manufacture, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,



















## The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,

HOLT, BOWEN &amp; WILCOX,

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

## TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. B. BOWEN. BARTLE WILCOX.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,

constitute a square.

Squares 1 day, \$ 75

do 2 " 1 00

do 3 " 1 50

do 4 " 2 00

do 5 " 2 50

do 6 " 3 00

do 7 " 3 50

do 8 " 4 00

do 9 " 4 50

do 10 " 5 00

do 11 " 5 50

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do 90 " 45 00

## THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming &amp; Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

length of time herewith stated:

Names. Residence. Age. Time worn.

Henry Wright, Porter, 40, 15 months.

Michael Wier, Rock, 40, 2 years.

J. A. Lippin, Rock, 40, 18 months.

Thos. Lynch, Rock, 40, 20 "

Robt. F. Coppings, Janesville, 40, 12 "

Robt. Wilson, Porton, 40, 12 "

S. H. Doolittle, Janesville, 40, 12 "

John Crail, Center, 40, 12 "

C. St. John, Janesville, 40, 12 "

Bernard Leslie, Center, 40, 12 "

John Tracy, Johnston, 40, 12 "

David Griffin, Janesville, 40, 12 "

A. J. Hensert, Porter, 40, 12 "

A. L. Eager, Center, 40, 12 "

John R. Crail, Janesville, 40, 12 "

John Devins, Plymouth, 40, 12 "

Clark Pepper, Center, 40, 12 "

James H. Davis, Waltham Co., 40, 12 "

E. M. Smith, Janesville, 40, 12 "

Thos. H. Hanson, Janesville, 40, 12 "

Hiram Baker, Janesville, 40, 12 "

Samuel Stevens, Fulton, 40, 12 "

John Green, Janesville, 40, 12 "

J. B. Crail, Janesville, 40, 12 "

Wm. Hemens, Janesville, 40, 12 "

James Carle, Rock, 40, 12 "

Geo. Pickering, La Prairie, 40, 12 "

J. W. Cronk, Center, 40, 12 "

Wm. Miller, Janesville, 40, 12 "

O. G. Palmer, Johnston, 40, 12 "

Alexander Crail, Janesville, 40, 12 "

David Cross, Janesville, 40, 12 "

J. W. D. Parker, Janesville, 40, 12 "

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same

sort," and invite a trial by others than those who

testify to the quality of our work.

A General Stock of every article of

BOOTS AND SHOES

kept constantly on hand. HEMMING &amp; THOMAS,

Janesville, Oct. 13th, 1860. oct13dwtf

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUIT

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

by

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS,

Agents by Appointment.

JAMES PYLE'S

DIETETIC

SALERATUS

The most effectual and

wholesome Saleratus ever

introduced.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,

345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,

NEW YORK.

SOLD BY

F. S. ELDRED,

at Janesville, Wis.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

GLASSWARE!

AT

WHEELER'S,

CONSISTING IN part of all Sizes and Styles of

Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,

Goblets, etc. Glassware, etc.,

and Fruit Dishes,

and all kinds of

TABLE GLASSWARE.

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSE!

LANTERNS, LAMPS, &amp; C.

ALL KINDS OF LAMP FIXTURES.

A NEW KIND OF GLASS,

Fruit Jars,

that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring

no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP.

September 11th, 1860. sep11dwtf

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

Getting up Clubs.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly!

THE Democrat will continue to be an efficient

## WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &amp;c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

the latest styles and patterns

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB &amp; LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS &amp; MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call &amp; Examine the new Styles.

WEBB &amp; LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Holden, Kemp &amp; Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden &amp; Kemp, 1845.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS &amp; WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

East Indian, European &amp; American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians

Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Med-

ical purposes. Great West-

ern Depot for Patent

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully solicited. TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS.

MUSK!!

DOUBLE

Of all Odors the Most lasting!

IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERFUME IN USE.

Is Stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NINONOL

WE WILL

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—In these days

when diseases of the throat are so univer-

sally prevalent and so many cases fatal,

we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of

a simple, and what has been to us a most ef-

fective, preventive, if not a positive cure,

of sore throat. For many years past, in-

deed we may say during the whole of our life

of more than forty years, we have been sub-

ject to sore throat and more particularly to

a dry hacking cough, which was not only

distressing to ourselves but to our friends

and to those with whom we were brought

into business contact.

Last fall we were induced to try what

virtue there is in common salt. We com-

menced by using it three times a day, at

morning, noon and night. We dissolved a

large tablespoonful of pure table salt in

about half a tumbler full of cold water.

With this we gargled the throat most thor-

oughly just before meal time. The result

has been that during the entire winter we

were not only free from the usual coughs

and colds, to which as far as our memory

extends, we have always been subject, but

the hacking cough has also entirely disap-

peared. We attribute these satisfactory re-

sults solely to the use of salt gargle, and

do most cordially recommend a trial of it

to those of our readers who are subject to

diseases of the throat.—Fisher and Gar-

dener.

STRENGTH OF THE UNION FEELING IN

VERMONT.—The vote in some of the towns

of Vermont at the late election shows how

strong the Union feeling is in the old Green

Mountain state. Two of the candidates for

governor, Holbrook, regular republican, and

Tracy, independent, stood unmistakably

upon the platform of the maintenance of

the constitution and the Union. Putting

the vote of these two candidates together

we find the following to be the vote in

the places named below: Lincoln, a solid and

unanimous vote of 184 for the Union; Bar-

re, 164 to 1; Stamford, unanimously for

the Union; Woodford, 75 to 1; Burlington,

182 to 1; Essex, 159 to 1; Hinesburg, unani-

mously Union; Williston, 229 to 1; Groton,

Hardwick and Kirby, unanimously Union;

Elmore, Stowe, Bradford, Brantree, Brook-

field, Chelsea, Corinth, Orange, Strafford,

Topsham, Tunbridge, Washington, do, do,

and every town in Rutland county except

Rutland, and even its towns give but small

comfort to the enemy, as its vote shows.

For the Union, 1,091, for the democratic

candidate, 14. Brattleboro' voted 466 for

Holbrook, Union, and 14 for Smalley, dem-

ocrat.—Boston Journal.

## DAILY GAZETTE.

Fremont's Slave Policy.

In Fremont's celebrated proclamation of

martial law, the point which has attracted

greatest attention is his declaration that the

slaves of rebels in Missouri are free men.

It is not exaggeration to say that while,

with scarcely an exception, loyal citizens

everywhere cordially approved of the pro-





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breaks the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next session of the Legislature.

Chairman State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 19, 1861.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republican electors of the 5th Assembly District, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the court room, to elect two delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at the city of Madison on the 25th day of September, 1861.

Chairman State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 19, 1861.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, (to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Milton and Lima), are requested to send their usual number of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Goodrich, in Milton on the 23rd day of September inst., at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capital, in Madison, on the 25th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee.

Dated September 12th, 1861.

The Onset.

A week ago a general engagement between the opposing armies near the Potomac seemed imminent, and every despatch from Washington was watched for with feverish anxiety and in the momentary expectation of the announcement that the bloody conflict had commenced. But at this time the occurrence of a battle seems less probable than at any time since the Bull Run tragedy. Beauregard and Davis undoubtedly still have too good facilities for understanding the strength and position of our forces to risk the terrible and unparalleled slaughter that most inevitably ensues. To appease the demands of their army and keep their men from disaffection and desertion they have kept before them the promise of an onward movement, and after making this promise for a long time indefinite, they were at last forced by the pressure to fix yesterday as the day on which the attack was to commence. Yesterday has passed like its unnumbered predecessors and quiet is still announced, unbroken only by the usual skirmishing incident to the rebel mode of fighting. And if reports are now reliable, instead of contemplating any attack upon our forces, they are too fearful of one from us. About such an event as that, it is useless to speculate. We cannot and ought not to know when it will take place. But this we firmly believe, that whenever a general attack is finally decided on by our commanding general, it will be when he is fully assured that success is beyond a contingency. He will have no more retreats, no more defeats. The word fail is not in his dictionary, and he heroically announced long since that he would not leave the field alive.

With such determination; with the rigid discipline he has established in the army; with the confidence he has inspired among the soldiers; with the immense amount of arms and munitions he has at his command; and with the overwhelming numbers of his army, we look upon his success as a forgone conclusion, and if the enemy dare stand before him such an onset, if their forces are not gradually withdrawn before it can be made, secession will receive its death blow, and the rebellion will be virtually crushed out.

S. S. Wilkinson of Sauk City has been nominated for the state senate by the republicans of Sauk county, and S. J. Seymour for the assembly.

ENLISTING IN NEW YORK STATE.—The work of enlistment in the state of New York has gone on quite briskly for a number of days past, and the various regiments are filling up very fast. There is now an infantry regiment in Buffalo, one at Ogdensburg, one at Oswego, one at Westfield, Chautauque county, one at Kingston, one at Auburn, one at Rochester, one at Saratoga, one at Syracuse, one at Genesee, and two at Elmira, besides those forming in the neighborhood of New York city. There are more than twenty regiments now forming the state, which have an aggregate of nine thousand men mustered.

Thurlow Weed arrived at Washington on Tuesday. During the night Mr. Weed was robbed of his pocket-book, containing about \$80 in money, some checks, drafts, and other papers of no interest to anybody except himself and friends.

John C. Breckinridge.

This notorious individual, who but recently was making loud professions of loyalty to the Union, seems to have gone over to the rebels, where he belongs. He affords another instance among the many of the sincerity of those who delight to parade their attachment to the constitution, yet sympathize with and defend those who are intent on destroying that instrument. The pretensions of these men, to be sure are transparent enough, yet many are deceived by them, and are led to place reliance upon them. It is but a short time since Breckinridge had the brazen hardihood to undertake to deliver a speech in Baltimore, though what little he said in spite of the tumult about him was reeking with sedition and treason, he found many to uphold him, and to denounce the action of the citizens of Baltimore as a wanton violation of the freedom of speech. To be sure he was permitted to make similar speeches in the United States senate. Did he not protest in these speeches that he was attached to the Union; that he was opposed to disunion; and though he denounced the government and bitterly deprecated the use of force against those who were marching upon the national capital with the fixed purpose of taking violent possession of it, Mr. Breckinridge must not be deprived of the freedom of speech! We must protect him in that even at the peril of the government, because he yet professed allegiance to that government! We do not believe in such toleration as that. It is dangerous in such times as these, and we believe instead of being where he is, he ought to be looking out upon the scenery around Fort Lafayette.

Less than a year ago Breckinridge was candidate for the presidency. What a precious president he would have made; so attached as he is to a republican form of government; so sacred does he hold the constitution. How faithfully would he have protected the rights of a people he may one of these days be in arms against. How religiously would he have administered a government he is now conniving to subvert. But he is gone. He has turned his hand against us. He is a striking example of those who are determined to rule or ruin. Good bye, John.

A New Question.

It appears that the modification of Fremont's proclamation was too late to save many of the rebels of Missouri from losing their slaves. The suggestion of the German republicans of St. Louis that those slaves are all free, at this time by the operation of the proclamation, is a good one and full of meaning. It will be found upon examination of the terms of that document that it says: "the slaves of all persons in the state of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, are hereby declared free men." This was the supreme law in Missouri between the 31st of August and the 11th of September, and of course it follows that at any time thereafter, if it is proven that a rebel slaveholder was thus in arms against the country, his slaves were made free by his own rebellions act. The modification of the President could not act retrospectively and make slaves of those once made free men—once free, always free. Their emancipation does not depend upon any formal deed—the only question to be determined relates to the act of rebellion committed by the master. The interpretation is important, and makes it quite certain we think, that a large number of slaves will be declared free in Missouri. We rejoice that the terms of the proclamation are such that no power, not even that of the executive in a mistaken view of his duty, can prevent the restoration to freedom of so many human beings, held in bondage by those who are doing all they can to destroy the government, by taking the lives of our patriotic volunteers. Let us rejoice at the good accomplished in eleven days by that glorious proclamation.

PROMOTED.—Irving W. Potter, son of Gen. James Potter of this city, and sergeant of the Oshkosh Rifles, 2d Wisconsin regiment, is to be commissioned 1st lieutenant of the 15th infantry, regular army. Lieut. Potter was in the thickest of the fight at Bull Run, and bore himself bravely through the conflict. During the confusion and excitement of the fight after the repulse, he was cool and self-possessed, and when one of the companions with whom he was retreating, suggested, he replied, "No, I walked on to the field of battle and I'll walk off from it," and he kept his word. He is a true soldier and will make a gallant officer.

Indian Commissioner W. P. Dole and party were in town on Thursday last. We understand that Mr. Dole visits Kansas for the purpose of investigating the disposition of the different Indian nations of the State, towards the Federal Government. We learn that the result of his mission, so far, has been highly gratifying, the Indians are being highly gratified by a degree of loyalty honorable to themselves and satisfactory to the Government.—State Record, Topeka Kansas.

MILITARY MATTERS IN SHELBOUGH COUNTY.—A German volunteer company, enlisted at Shelbyport for Gen. Sigel's brigade in Missouri, is nearly full. Fred. Ande, captain, Anton Block, 1st lieutenant, and August Krueger, 2d lieutenant, are the officers.

Oran Rogers, who was a member of the assembly in 1860, is raising a company at Cascade, and had over sixty men at the last accounts.

The Journal says when these companies are full, Shelbyport will have furnished about 500 men for the war, which is her proportion at present.

Fremont's Proclamation in the South.

We clip the following specimen of southern rhetoric from the Groveland (Miss.) correspondence of the Memphis Appeal: Fremont's proclamation of martial law in Missouri, is the most diabolical evil ever sent forth by any government, not reeling into anarchy, that we have any account of in the whole tide of history. Every person taken is to be court-martialed and shot. Every slave in Missouri, (for it amounts to this) is to be declared free. Every neutral is to be treated as a traitor. Every citizen is authorized and prompted by the Lincoln government; and if he does not break loose from the feet of every federal soldier and every federal adherent—say, every persistent Union man—in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and if he does because either there is no such place as hell, or those states are unworthy to join our glorious confederacy.

I have no language force enough to express the indignation I feel when I reflect upon the faithless diabolism of that proclamation. Why, sir, it smells of blood! blood! seas of blood, in every line; it reeks with carnage and slaughter, it blazes with fire and all the furies let loose, in every syllable. Through these coming weeks, and months of the near future, it points to a scene such as the world never saw before, if only the devils had the courage or the power to carry out the spirit of that proclamation.

But the hellish designs of our northern brethren (God forbid that our children should find out that they ever were our brethren!) are unmasked. We know now upon what a Genghis Khan campaign they propose to set out. We know now what rivers of southern gore, what midnight insurrections, what burning cities, what shrieks of anguish, they in fancy, revel in. We know what vast pyramids of human bones they are in imagination erecting all over our sunny southern plains! And every southern man, with every piece of soul in him, must brace himself like steel for the rush of scythed hordes that Lincoln is preparing to hurl upon us. Ho! every southern man—ho! every man this side of the border—fling yourself into the conflict, forward, heart and soul, into the conflict, each in his appropriate sphere! If all their soldiers are like the sheep that ran away from the imaginary "masked batteries" (real dust clouds) of Manassas, your task will be easy, your labors soon ended.

Let the brutal minions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter pens are ready, and Yankee blood shall flow as free as festival wine!

A PATRIOTIC MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRAT.

—Hon. B. F. Hallet, a prominent man among the Massachusetts Democrats, has written a letter to a friend who is a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Worcester to-day. He says that he himself shall not be present, and thinks it best for the Convention to make no party nominations. It is not necessary that the party should be disbanded, only that its action as a party should be suspended until the war question, the only practical one at present, is settled. Until the southern rebels are subdued, Mr. Hallet says that he belongs to no party except his country. The people have placed the flag of the Union in other hands, and it is now the duty of Democrats to follow that flag on to victory. The grand tradition of the Democratic party, he believed was to follow that flag wherever it was in support of the Union.

He then proceeded to show that the Democrats of Massachusetts, being in a minority, can hope for nothing good at this time, and that by doing so they will nullify their late patriotic action in recognizing the war as a necessity on the part of the Government. He continues:

We are not responsible for the policy of the Government in taking the position of maintaining the Union by war; but having come up to that war as it was, begun by the fire on Fort Sumter, and filled the ranks of our armies engaged in that war with Democratic soldiers and officers, we owe it to them, to our country, to make it as short and effective as possible, by giving to it all the moral, as we have all the physical aid of our power.

The following eloquent sentences conclude the letter: Let Massachusetts be a unit, in support of the Union, and let there be no division as to men in this election.

I have no desire to influence the fixed convictions of my political friends, if, in their judgement, a party nomination is necessary; but after having been a strict party-man all my life long, and never failed to deposit the whole ticket of my party in any election, I can see in this the greatest of all perils of my country, a duty so much greater than a party, that it is easy to forget I ever belonged to any party. And in that light it does appear very clear to my present perceptions, that while a present nomination for State officers could only result in exhibiting the seeming weakness of the democracy by the loss of the election, it would, without a single distinct party cry—it would have a high tone of patriotism, and an honorable position to the whole party, but above all a great moral aid to the country, if the Worcester Convention, in their sound discretion, should go no farther than to continue its state committee for organization when necessary, plant itself firmly and rightly in support of the "war" for Union under the constitution, and make no nominations.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.—Advices from Northwestern Missouri represent that the rebels in that section are exceedingly numerous, are armed and organized, and severely harassing Union men in Gentry and the adjoining counties. Col. Crary, at the head of some fifteen hundred Home Guards, is entrenched near the line of Nodaway and Worth counties, a few miles from the Iowa border. Lieut. Col. Edwards is in command of six hundred Iowa troops at Alleaume, Missouri. The camps were twelve miles apart, and the two bodies were about marching upon the secessionists in force at Albany and Gentryville. Union men and their families were fleeing in great numbers across the line into Iowa. Three hundred families were encamped together in Ringgold county. Continuous trains of the teams of migratory citizens were incessantly passing over the roads northward.

It is hoped that the Union troops, in that distracted quarter, will be able both to maintain their position and crush out the enemy. There ought, however, to remain no doubt upon this point. Ample protection should at once be afforded to the Union population thus compelled to abandon their homesteads and occupations, at a season of the year when they ought to be engaged in preparations for the winter. The more frequent these panics, and the longer protracted, the more difficult it will be found to re-establish the supremacy of law in the disorganized districts. The traitors will be doubly strengthened by the withdrawal of good citizens, and the privilege of appropriating their wealth to purposes of warfare. Justice cries aloud for, and policy demands, the prompt suppression of the disorders in the northwest.—St. Louis Democrat, 19th.

THE CAMPAIGN DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: The navy department is educating sailors to man the guns of the Fremont flotilla. It has already sent a number of officers, and heartily second all his preparations for the campaign down the Mississippi.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

The picket guard of the rebel forces near Chain Bridge has been strengthened by additional force.

A detachment of federal troops confiscated forty cattle belonging to rebels near Louisville, Va.

The proprietors of the National Hotel, of this city, have been arrested for selling liquor to a colonel in the army.

The arrest of the secessionists of Maryland was continued yesterday.

The speaker of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland was taken into custody.

Work has been recommenced here on the treasury building and on the dome of the capitol.

Mr. Kennedy, who has recently visited Virginia, expresses his opinion that the enemy's force in front of Washington does not exceed 100,000 men.

It is understood that Gen. Fremont will not be removed from his command, but possibly his movements may be so far impeded that he will feel compelled to resign.

OUTER STRATOS, Sept. 16.

The pony express with San Francisco dates to the 7th inst., passed here at five o'clock P. M.

Returns from the state election are incomplete. Whole vote of the state will be about 120,000. As far as heard from, Stanford, rep., has 43,000, Covess, Union dem., 20,500, and McConnell, Breckinridge dem., 11,400.

The U. S. marshal at San Francisco has seized the ship Henry Brigham, valued at \$30,000. The ship Benefactor was also seized with a valuable cargo.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

The Cumberland papers say that Capt. Kidd's company of cavalry from New York, and company A of infantry from Fort Pendleton, made a descent upon a rebel camp at Petersby, Hardy county, Md., on the 18th. One shot from a 12-pounder scattered the rebels like chaff.

Several killed and wounded and a number taken prisoners. The camp and all its equipment was taken and destroyed, also a large quantity of coats, guns, uniforms, etc. Col. Siegler attacked 2,500 rebels while drilling near Bartolowille. The rebels fled at the first fire. Their leader and two others were taken prisoners, and several were killed and wounded.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.

A grand Union meeting was held here this evening. Daniel S. Dickinson and others spoke. Large delegations from the surrounding towns were present. Resolutions were adopted deprecating any party movements as unpatriotic and prejudicial to the public interest, and proposed an inauguration of a people's Union movement throughout the state.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

The President's modification of Fremont's proclamation raises the question of the disposition of 2000 slaves at Ft. Monroe. Gen. Wool sends here for a solution of the difficulty.

The most of these have been put to work. There is good ground for believing that England will recognize the southern confederacy should it gain a second victory like the Bull Run.

The president's proclamation of non-interference is interpreted by the postmaster general so as to admit letters from prisoners.

A German major of engineers, one of Garibaldi's staff, has offered his services to-day.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order prohibiting all persons not connected with the outpost and picket guards, except general officers, commanders of brigades and officers of their staffs, from passing beyond the Potomac guards on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Commanders must define the lines and instruct the guards accordingly.

The government has accepted the services of a company of loyal Americans from Sandwich Islands.

The guns at Fort Taylor, two miles from Alexandria, were fired yesterday and were found to command the rebel works at Munson's Hill.

Thirteen more contrabands escaped from Mathias Point. They confirm the report that there are no guns mounted there.

Prince De Joinville was informally presented to the president to-day.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19th.

Fifteen hundred men under Col. Smith overtook three thousand secessionists who were crossing the river at Blue Mill's Landing, on the 7th inst., and completely routed them, killing from 150 to 200, and took two hundred prisoners. The federal loss is fifty killed and twenty-five wounded.

Advices by private letter from Lexington to-day say that Price attacked the federalists at four o'clock yesterday morning, with a force estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. The federalists fought them two hours, when the secessionists drove them back to their entrenchments, carrying everything before them. The Irish Brigade then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere.

Price was to attack them again this morning with 17 pieces of artillery. No statement of the loss on either side is given.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 20.

Telegraphic connection is once more established. The line is working to Kansas City and to all points in Kansas and Nebraska. The Pacific line is being pushed rapidly towards completion. When a gap of twenty miles is closed, which will be done within a week, we shall be able to work to within 250 miles of Great Salt Lake City. That portion of the line west of Salt Lake is progressing rapidly. From present appearances the line will be finished to San Francisco by the 20th of November.

The Jefferson City special to the St. Louis Democrat says Jeff. C. Davis, commanding here, has received his appointment as brigadier general to-day.

Gen. Lane is reported to have formed a junction with Lexington, with 4,000 men. Reinforcements from St. Joe, are also reported to have reached that place, and Lexington is now considered safe.

Price will undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off.

It is feared that the reinforcements sent from here have not yet reached Lexington; as heavy batteries are placed at Glasgow by the rebels, and our troops will have to disembark below the town and attack them in the rear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

The Germans of St. Louis sustain Gen. Fremont. Their brethren in Illinois and Indiana also sustain him, with the intelligence of the American republicans. They say that there is an incompatibility as between fire and water, between war and the civil law, which seeks to protect those against whom the war is waged. They regret the president's modification of the slaves, but congratulate the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, that the bondmen of all Missourians, in arms against the Union,

between the dates of Gen. Fremont's proclamation and the president's countermanding of it, are free beyond the power of any law of politicians on this continent to reduce them again to slavery.

OUTER STRATOS, Sept. 20.

The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 11th inst., passed here last night.

The Onzaba, for Panama, took \$190,000 in treasure.

The election returns are still incomplete by 130,000 to 150,000 votes. Thus far Stanford, republican, has 52,000 votes, and the other two candidates about 27,000 each, with even chances as to which will prove the strongest in the end. The assembly will be strongly republican and that party also has a large plurality in the senate.

Hon. H. C. Dimmick, U. S. district attorney, died at Los Angeles of disease of the heart.

Edmund Randolph, the distinguished lawyer, died at San Francisco on the 7th.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.

At the headquarters of Mulligan's forces at Lexington, there are supposed to be 3,500 men, consisting of an Irish brigade, Col. Mulligan's, 900; Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, 600; Kansas regiment, number unknown; 500 Home Guards mounted and 500 Home Guards infantry, three 6-pounders, 1 howitzer, and 2 mortars.

The federal scouts just in, report firing at Lexington still going on Wednesday evening. The rebels are said to have no shells, schrapnel and canister, nothing but round shot and shrapnel.

Three thousand government horses and mules are within Mulligan's entrenchments requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

It is rumored that Buckner has advanced on Elizabethtown, but cannot be confirmed. The federal troops are preparing for any emergency.

The following proclamation is just received:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.—The legislature of Kentucky have been faithful to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant state a fortress in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States, most surely propose to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the southern states. It was not till measures of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States, not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defense of Tennessee, that troops of the confederacy, on invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your state.

This commander announces his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the federal forces, whenever the legislature of Kentucky shall have undertaken to force against both belligerents, strict neutrality, which they have so often decreed. I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians; we do not come to molest any person, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of northern despotism who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that recognition of civil rights of citizens, is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the president of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack and every prison in the land into a battle, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

The confederate states occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position, and I renew the pledges of commanders of other columns of the confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements, and further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as aid to the government of Kentucky in carrying out strict neutrality desired by the people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

(Signed) S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Bowling Green, Sept. 18, 1861.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.

In order to correct confusion and many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and opposing forces, Col. Mulligan and Gen. Grant have deemed necessary to make the following explanation: The general direction of the Missouri line from west to east, the city lying on the south bank. An early settlement, now called Old Town, is situated back of a hill and has been superseded by New Lexington, further up the river where a steamboat landing is, and which is the main city. Mulligan's fortifications on a ridge running at right angles with the river, and between the two towns. They surround the masonic college buildings, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which have been used as quarters for troops, and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of fortifications runs down to the river bluff, between which and the water's edge is a wide, shelving beach.

This is the point where the confederate place for the possession of the ferry boats. The main body of the army is located at Old Town, but the fortifications have been made from Old Town by—

(Here the line between Milwaukee and Chicago gently "busted.")—OPR.

RELIANCE WORKS

Edward P. Allis & Co.,

(Formerly Decker & Seville)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

We are now receiving the Largest and Best Selected

Stock of

FRENCH BURN MILL STONES

and

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths

Ever brought to the western country. We are also

prepared to furnish, of our own manufacture,

PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,

WATER WHEELS,

SAW MILLS,

HOISTING SCREWS,

LIGHTER MILLS,

DANBURY MILL PICKS,

PROOF STAFFS,

And Mill Gearing of all Descriptions.

Also,

Smut Mills,

SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS.

WE CASTINGS made to order, and REPAIRING done with dispatch.

Estimates furnished, and Pattern Books sent on application.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Sept. 20th, 1861.

Land—Wanted to Purchase!

NOT less than 10 nor more than 25 acres, within 10 miles of Janesville. The situation must be elevated, healthy, near Rock River, and partly wooded, person having property to sell, at a moderate price, answering this description may hear of an immediate Cash Purchase, by addressing a line, stating particulars, to H. H. Potomac, Janesville.

None but principals treated with, no agent need apply.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin State Fair, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., in said Fair.

By order of Trustees.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Oil & Fixtures.

An Excellent assortment just received, which will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES

FOR CASH, at the

PEOPLES DRUG STORE,

September 13th, 1861.

West Side.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

WE have the best assortment of

Kerosene Lamps, Shades, Chimneys

AND OTHER FIXTURES,

to be found in the country, which we will sell at very

LOW PRICES.

Call and examine styles and prices.

G. W. CURT



## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails.**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 26th, 1861:

City.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison, through.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison and way.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison, through.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison and way.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison, through.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison and way.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison, through.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison and way.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison, through.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison and way.	12:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—E. J. GOSWORTHY, Pastor. Sabbath morning, 10 A.M., and 7 P.M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Geo. C. HICKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. **TRINITY CHURCH.**—Hiram W. Bess, Pastor. Services at 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. **UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.**—John Sharpe, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10 A.M. and 8 P.M. **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—M. P. KERRY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. **METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—J. H. JAMES, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. **First meeting, Thursday, 10 A.M.** **ST. THOMAS (Catholic).**—Father Cherry and Holmes Street. (Catholic). Pastor, Services at 8 A.M. and 10 A.M. Vespers at 7 P.M.

**THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment did not reach here till past one o'clock, but when it arrived it was greeted by an immense assemblage of people, a large portion of whom had been waiting for two hours. There were two trains, in all of thirty cars. When both became stationary, the distribution of refreshments commenced, to the evident satisfaction of the soldiers. We believe there was an ample supply of provisions, our citizens contributing freely both in money and eatables. The regiment is a fine looking body of men. They seemed to wear a cheerful look that we have not noticed so strikingly in any other regiment that has passed through here. They were well uniformed and had their muskets in hand. Col. Van Dor is a portly gentleman and looks first rate in regimentals. Dr. Palmer, the surgeon of the regiment, was aboard, and many were the regrets we heard expressed by the bystanders at his leaving us, but our loss will be the soldiers' gain. The destination of the regiment is supposed to be Washington, but they may bring up at some other point. We sincerely hope that no accident will befall them on their way.

## Second Ward Caucus.

The republicans of the 2d ward met in caucus this afternoon, at one o'clock, at the house of Water Witch Engine Company No. 2, and elected the following gentlemen delegates to represent said ward in the assembly convention to be held at the court room this evening, to elect two delegates to attend the state convention at Madison: Thos. B. Woollicroft, Wm. A. Lawrence, Ben. Bornheim, Ira Justin, Jr., John P. Hoyt, and J. B. Proper.

On motion the caucus adjourned.  
**J. B. KING, Chairman.**  
**JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary.**

Wheat is raising in price at the east, in consequence of short crops in Europe, but is kept at a low figure here on account of the freights. This is caused by the closing of the Mississippi river by the rebellion. The produce that formerly found an outlet in that direction is thrown upon the northern route, thus raising the price of transportation. This is our interest in keeping the Mississippi river open.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—The members of the Roger Guards held their election for non-commissioned officers at the Court Room, on Thursday evening, with the following result:

First sergeant, M. Bowerman; 2d, G. Hoskins; 3d, D. H. Whittlesey; 4th, J. B. Johnson; 5th, H. P. Cory. First corporal, S. C. Cobb; 2d, J. Follenabee; 3d, C. O. Wright; 4th, D. D. Bemis; 5th, I. Earl; 6th, J. Auld; 7th, M. L. Bentley; 8th, F. B. Child.

Rev. Henry Requa, whom our citizens will remember as having once been appointed to the pastorate of the Methodist church in this city, and served in that capacity to good acceptance, is captain of a company of volunteers at Sheboygan.

**THE PEOPLE'S FAIR OF ROCK COUNTY.**—The premiums awarded by the several committees, and unpaid, will be promptly paid by calling at Benton's store, one door west of Farmer's Mill. **G. WHEELER,**  
**G. S. STRASBERGER, Sec'y.**

**ADJOURNMENT OF TROTTERING.**—The speed of horses will take place on the fair grounds, on Friday the 27th inst.

**G. S. STRASBERGER, Sec'y**

J. D. King, four doors below the post office, has received Harrier, Godsey, Peterson, Ballou, Leslie, Nick Nax, Yankee Notion, and Budget of Fun for October. He has also got the Monthly Recreation Record No. 6, Dime Novels from Nos. 1 to 29, thirty different kinds of song-books, county maps of Missouri and Virginia, Tribune war maps, Lloyd's map of the United States, Dime Drill Book, Hardee's Tactics for 25 cents, and all the late illustrated papers, with pictures of the war, always on hand. If you want anything in the way of literature go and get it of Dug.

**MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.**—We wish to invite the special attention of all persons engaged in the milling business in our vicinity, to the advertisement of Messrs. Edward P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee. Mr. Allis has been long and favorably known to many of our citizens as an upright and successful business man, and will draw the patronage of those who know him to this establishment.

**GOING TO FIGHT.**—J. B. Dorr, esq., formerly editor and proprietor of the Dubuque Herald, and more recently temporary editor of the Dubuque Union, has determined to go into the military service in defense of his country. He is now engaged in raising recruits for the seventh Iowa regiment, and will probably have command of that regiment. Mr. Dorr is a man of courage, energy and perseverance.

## Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

**CAMP ADVANCE, Va., Sept. 17th, 1861.**  
**DEAR GAZETTE.**—Last Saturday evening just as we were finishing our evening meal of hominy, meat and coffee, we were all surprised, surrounded and taken prisoners by Lieut. Clum and the squad of men which have been at Chain Bridge. A more pleasant set of fellows you never saw than we were when they came. Sergt. Mills fairly jumped with joy to see them. Corp. Rogers round like one beside himself with joy. But I have not time or space to tell you how all of the boys shook hands, pulled others around, shook those who had come, and cheered them. That night we slept on our arms but no alarm came. The night before, a small detachment of the enemy made a movement towards us and with their usual meanness marked their path with the ruins of the Unionists' buildings. We could see very plainly the smoke and flames of the buildings they burned, but we could not get a chance to repay them for their villainy as they immediately retreated behind their batteries.

It looks now as though we must have a collision before long as we were steadily moving the column onward towards their lines. The enemy keep every close in their entrenchments, and if we can credit the reports of the negro soldiers we catch, they (the rebels) are in a very desperate situation, as their provisions are very poor in quality and small in quantity. Many of them are sick and deaths are very frequent.

Last Sunday our tents were handed over to us and now we feel perfectly at home again, as they are all up and all of us are in our old houses again. Our street is one of the best in the whole camp as it is on a side hill and perfectly dry. Yesterday forty of us were out on picket guard with three other companies, and forty more out with Capt. Hawkins chopping off a pine grove to the south of us. Sergt. Cutts says we did some tall chopping; by that he means we cut chopped the others on the work. It looked hard to see the fine groves of young timber falling by the acre, but if the people here will not try to save the government they must abide the consequences.

The health of the troops is as good as could be expected of men who work as hard as we have since we came here. Lieut. Mills, while out on picket last week, got wet, and as a matter of course, his foot, which was hurt in Baltimore, laid him up again, and now he is in the hospital. The hospital is in one of the loveliest little nooks among the hills that ever was; a brook runs near and makes it cool, while the trees shade it from the sun.

I must leave now and help clean up our street and dig some ditches for the water to run off in.

Well, we have completed the work, the street is clean and the dirt all carried off, now we may get ready to move again, as every time we have cleared up our camp we have then in a few hours or days left it. At Baltimore we cleaned up the ground and left it at night; the same thing we did at Kalorama, and it will be a wonder if we do not the same thing here.

While I write Sergt. Hathaway is by the door of the tent dealing out the rations, and I must close as he will want me to get ours. Tell Father Burgess that the money he sent us by Mr. Wheelock to buy tobacco with has been received by Sergt. Cutts, and laid out as directed, and the boys swear that if they live till they die, they will never forget the gift.

I remain yours in haste,  
**J. M. KIMBALL.**

Remember the Panorama at Lappin's Hall to-night. Let everybody go.

**WAR MEETING IN FULTON.**—Pursuant to a call, a large number of citizens assembled at Wood's school house, district No. 2, and organized by electing Jno. Harvey chairman and A. C. Dodge secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the enlistment of men and the raising of means for the Rock County regiment, and introduced the Rev. G. W. Ford, of Edgerton, who spoke at length, urging the importance of immediately filling up the regiment, and also soliciting recruits for the Fulton and Porter company. J. M. Burgess, esq., of Janesville, followed in one of his inimitable speeches, occasionally "bringing down the house." Captain Woodman, of the Janesville City Zouaves, next addressed the meeting, soliciting recruits for the Rock County regiment, generally, and particularly for the Janesville City Zouaves.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the secretary and Warren Sweet, to canvass the district for funds, who succeeded in raising about \$40.90 on the spot. The meeting then adjourned.

**JOHN HARVEY, Chn.**

**A. C. DODGE, Sec'y.**

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—Rev. S. L. Brown, of Beaver Dam, has been commissioned as chaplain of the 7th regiment. The Neosho Rifles report full to 40 men. Samuel Hays, has been commissioned as lieutenant of the company; ordered to be placed at board.

Lt. Giles Stevens, Reedsburg, reports 70 men enrolled, and his company have been ordered to quarters.

Orders have been issued to the following companies, must be rendered at Camp Randall, and report to Col. Harris of the 11th regiment on the days mentioned: Watson Guards, Mazomanie, Sept. 23; Waterloo Rifles, " 24; Richmond County Pioneers, " 24; Baraboo Rangers, " 25; Farmer's Guard, Mineral Point, " 26; Randall Zouaves, Madison, " 26; Mendota Guards, " 27; Dane Co. Zouaves, " 27; Mendota Fire " 28.

## Janesville Fire Zouaves.

This company has been sworn into the service of the United States, has received its tents and camp equipment. The members have received their uniforms entire: some twenty-five more men are needed to fill the company to the required number. For the purpose of getting these men a Recruiting Officer, for this company, will be found at the Clothing Store of B. Bornheim until the required number is obtained.

**W. M. BRITTON, Captain.**  
Janesville, Sept. 18th, 1861.

## Democratic Assembly District Convention.

The Democrats of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnston and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at one o'clock P.M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Madison on the 24th day of October next.

**N. B. JOHNSON, Dist. Com.**  
**R. K. JOHNSON, Sec'y.**  
Janesville, Sept. 18th, 1861.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Janesville Wholesale Market.**

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by **BUMP & GRAY,**  
**GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.**

**JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.**  
The wheat market was a little firmer today than yesterday, which is owing to news of an improvement in the lake shore and eastern markets. The weather being favorable receipts were good, about 3,000 bushels being sold at 86¢ for milling, and 80¢ for export. No change in other grades.

We make up prices as follows:  
WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 68¢; fair to good dry shipping 66¢; rejected 64¢.  
CORN—15¢ for 60 lbs. shelled, and 15¢ for 72 lbs. do.

**OATS**—dull at 14¢ for bushel.  
**RYE**—quiet at 24¢ for 60 lbs.  
**BARLEY**—dull sale at 12¢ for 50 lbs, common to good quality.

**TIMOTHY SEED**—dull at 14¢, 15¢ for 40 lbs.  
**POTATOES**—new 25¢ for bushel.  
**BUTTER**—plenty at 10¢ for fair to choice roll.  
**EGGS**—plenty and dull at 6¢ for dozen.

**WOOL**—range at 16¢ for common to choice fair clean clips.  
**HIDES**—Green, 24¢; Dry, 24¢.  
**FLOUR**—spring at retail 2.5¢, per 100 lbs.  
**POULTRY**—dressed turkeys, 6¢; chickens, 5¢.  
**SHEEP PRICES**—range from 30¢ to 40¢ each.

## GREAT REDUCTION

**The Prices**

**SINGER & CO.'S**

**STANDARD MACHINES,**

Well known to be the best for

**Manufacturing Purposes:**

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90,

**Reduced to \$70.**

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,

**Reduced to \$75.**

**Singer's Letter A Machine,**

**FIFTY DOLLARS.**

The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

Our No. 3 machine is especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

**LEATHER WORK,**

in Carriage Trimming, Best and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest sized leather. There is no part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be better done with them than by hand; so, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 24 inches long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all those who want machines for light manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the standard machines, making like them, the interlock stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and light manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general. We have always on hand

**Hemming Gages, Silk Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.**

We manufacture our own Needles, and would want all persons using our machines not to buy any others. We know that there are needles sold of the poorest quality, at higher prices than we charge for the best. The needles used by us are manufactured especially for our machines, and need not be made in a cheap machine.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the

**GENUINE ARTICLE.**

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is our policy that we should in each case know the post office, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, or wishing to see a list of our machines, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

**I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,**

which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper. It will be sent gratis.

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with the two-fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been swayed by spurious machines made in the most inferior manner, and sold at high prices, to the smallest piece, of poor quality. Their makers have not the means to do their work well. They are hid away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive establishments, that it would be possible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep them in repair.

The quality to be looked for in a machine are: certainty of action, ease of use, and the fact that it will do all the work that is required of it, and that it will do it well.

We have the ways and means, on a grand scale, to do this.

The purchase of machines, which daily bread, may concern, will find that those having the above qualities not only work well, but as well as those of speed, but last long in the first place, and will cost money with less labor than any others, whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machine as a gift.

**Local Agents Wanted.**

**I. M. SINGER & CO.,**  
405 Broadway, New York.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF JANESVILLE FAMILY GROCERIES!

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

**ROCK COUNTY.**

**GREAT ANNUAL SALE**

**W. L. MITCHELL,**

**CANSELL**

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

**GOODS AS**

**LOW**

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

**TEAS,**

**SUGARS,**

**COFFEES,**

**TOBACCO,**

**CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,**

**DRY FRUIT,**

**BALT FISH,**

**DRY FISH,**

**MOLASSES,**

**STROUPS,**

**CANDLES,**

**FRESH FRUIT.**

**ALL GOODS WARRANTED**

as represented at sales.

June 1st, 1861.

**THE ATTENTION**

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is so

limited to our Large and Choice stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

**CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,**

**CROCKERY,**

**HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.**

The stock of

**DRESS GOODS**

is unsurpassed in variety and styles.

**Black & Fancy Silks**

in great variety.

**BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALENCIENS, MOHAIRS,**

**NATIONAL AND LUSTRE GREYS, CHA-**

**LIES, DELAINS, ORGANDIES,**

**LAWS, &c., &c.,**

in quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsur-

passed.

**Broche Shawls,**

cheaper than ever.

**EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,**

**Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Ruffles, &c., &c.**

in great abundance and at prices that will astonish.

**Broad Cloths,**

**Cassimeres,**

**Jeanees,**

**Tweeds,**

**Linenes,**

**Summer Suits,**

**Veatings,**

**&c., &c.**

**AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

All who wish to get the

**Worth of their Money**

in good goods, that will

**Not Fail on their Hands,**

are cordially invited to call.

**Goods Shown Free of Charge.**

**New Stock**

**BOOTS AND SHOES!**

**James Hutson,**

**Main Street, Janesville.**

WHERE he may be found ready to repair the

distressing of all such as are for the want of

## NEW DEAL NEW GROCERY

**PALMER'S**

**Drug and Tea Store.**

**PRICES TO CORRESPOND**

**Price of Produce**

**and**

**VALUE OF MONEY.**

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

**MEDICINES**

**and**

**CHEMICALS,**

**Paints, Oils and Varnishes,**

**PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,**

**FLUID, OILS, &c.,**

**Toilet and Fancy Articles,**

**Patent Preparations and Specifics**

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

**GROCERIES,**

**WINE AND LIQUORS**

for medicinal purposes,

**SPICES, LAVORING EXTRACTS,**

**FRUITS AND FIXINGS**

for Family Use.

**Window Glass,**

**GLASS WARE,**

**Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.**

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all the above at

**MEDICINES,**

**CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,**

**PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND REFINED**

**SCANDS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT,**

**coarse and fine, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,**

**LOWER**

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality

and style of goods, and

**Deliver Them Free of Charge**

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as will be sent them by rail.

**TEAS!**



